

The Principia: Extra.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

NEW-YORK, SEPTEMBER 23, 1862.

To the Patrons of the Principia.

You are aware that the publication of THE PRINCIPIA was suspended a few weeks since, for the purpose of raising SIX THOUSAND DOLLARS, Capital Stock of the PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION (an incorporated body, organized in accordance with the laws of the State of New York) in shares of \$100 each. We have now the pleasure of informing our patrons and subscribers that fifty of the shares are already subscribed, leaving only ten shares to be taken.

As soon as this subscription shall have been completed, (which we hope will be soon,) the publication of the paper will be resumed. Those desiring to take shares, should lose no time in sending in their names, to J. W. ALDEN, Publisher of the Principia, No. 104 William St., P. O. Box, No. 4381) New-York.

We here republish the original advertisement of the terms of subscription.

THE PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION.

Notice is hereby given that subscription Books

are now open at the office of the Principia, 104 William street, for the capital stock of "THE PRINCIPIA ASSOCIATION," which association has been organized according to law. The shares are one hundred dollars each, and will bear interest at the rate of seven per cent per annum, payable semi-annually. The subscriptions to the stock may be all paid in, at once, or in five monthly payments of twenty per cent each, at the option of each subscriber, commencing with July, and ending with November, 1862.

The Principia will be edited by REV. WILLIAM GOODELL and REV. GEO. B. CHEEVER D. D., and published by J. W. ALDEN, 104 William Street, as at present.

Persons at a distance, desirous of investing in this stock, can authorize the Publisher by Letter, to subscribe for the amount they desire.

J. W. ALDEN, *Trustees of the Principia*
WILLIAM GOODELL, *Principia*
GEO. B. CHEEVER, *Association.*

THE CALL ON THE PRESIDENT.

At the foot of this page, we send our subscribers a Petition issued by the Central People's Committee, of Worcester, Mass., calling upon the President "as the organized head of this Nation immediately to declare universal freedom (except for crime) in every State in rebellion against the Government, and to extend just and equal protection to all classes of loyalists, as the sure, potent and speedy means of putting down the rebellion, and secure Union and Peace."

We cannot too earnestly urge on our friends the prompt and thorough circulation of these petitions among all classes of loyal citizens. We are happy to know that, among these, there is a wide spread and deepening conviction that this measure is absolutely necessary, at the present crisis, to the suppression of the rebellion, and the preservation of the Union, under a free government. No time should be lost, in obtaining the signatures, and sending them to the Committee at Worcester, Mass.

CIRCULATE THE PETITION! CIRCULATE THE PETITION! Get two, five, ten men, and as many women to visit every house. Get the names. Let them be signed on paper of uniform width, corresponding with the spaces given below, add the residence, Town and State, and forward to the Committee at Worcester by the 1st or 5th of October.

It is proposed to send a delegation with the petition, and friends of the enterprise are invited to secure some representative man in their County who will join this delegation.

The whole thing should be done by the first week in October. Push it to the utmost. The king's business requireth haste.

WHY SEND THE CALL?

Because the President has asked the people, to show their hand. He will hear when two million speak. If friends will take hold at once, with a will, and send the names to Worcester without delay, we can get that number of signatures. It will be the monster petition of the age. Backed up by an able delegation, from all parts of the country, it must carry weight with it. God only knows the issue, but who does not feel that it must call forth the word, and the shackles fall.

Who will not give a few day's labor for such a glorious end?

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE PEOPLE.

DESOLATED HEARTH-STONES.

Where is the neighborhood, where is the social circle, that has not been made sad by the desolations of this terrible civil war?

"Shall the sword devour forever?" "When shall the end come?" "O thou sword of the Lord, how long wilt it be, ere thou be quiet?" "How can it be quiet, seeing the Lord hath given it a charge against Ashkelon, and against the sea-shore? There hath he appointed it."

"Thus saith the Lord, Ye have not hearkened unto me, in proclaiming liberty, every one to his brother and every man to his neighbor; behold, I proclaim a liberty to you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine."

"Seek judgment, relieve the oppressed, judge the fatherless, plead for the widow." "If ye be willing and obedient, ye shall eat the good of the land, but if ye refuse and rebel, ye shall be devoured with the sword, for the mouth of the Lord hath spoken it."

Mothers, sisters, wives, daughters, parents, children, if you would acceptably pray to God for the termination of this bloody war, obey God by pleading the cause of the oppressed—plead with the President for the removal of the guilty cause of the war. How long shall sons, brothers, husbands and fathers continue to be sacrificed to the Moloch of slavery? How long shall freemen and the guilty monarch, with his guilty hosts, be overthrown together in the Red Sea.

This principle of the divine administration it is, that, by holding the people as well as the rulers responsible for national acts, lays the foundation of republican government in the Divine Government itself. For, if God holds the people responsible for the sins of their Governments, as his punishments of them bear witness, then that fact attests that in his eyes, the people are, under him and his authority, the supreme power of the nation. Under ALL forms of human Government, the retributive dealings of God with the nations shows this. How much more clearly and forcibly is the righteousness of this divine law made manifest, when, as in this country, the people claim to be sovereign, and exercise that prerogative, in the choice of their rulers!

Let no man or woman, then, who fears God, and stands in awe of his judgments, neglect the opportunity presented, of signing a Petition to the President, entreating him to avert the tokens of divine displeasure, by executing justice, for all that are oppressed.

A BUSINESS CALCULATION.

We know of a wealthy citizen of a neighboring state, of whom it is reported that he has said, repeatedly, since the commencement of the present war, that he would freely give into the national Treasury, one hundred thousand dollars, if the President would proclaim emancipation to the slaves. He makes no claims on the score of philanthropy, or even of patriotism, for this. He says he could afford the outlay, as a business transaction, for the restoration of peace and the liberation of the enslaved States, carrying along with it the revival of his business, upon a safe basis, with the certain prospect of a greatly increased commerce with the South, when its laboring masses, no longer counted as brutes, would require and obtain the decent, comfortable clothing and other conveniences and comforts of civilized life.

This gentleman is a millionaire, connected with a business proportionate to his capital. This accounts for the magnitude of his offer. Others in smaller business, almost all kinds of business, would be benefitted, however, in proportion, and could afford to pay in proportion.

There are few men, if any, who could not afford

one dollar or two. Who cannot afford to sign his

name to a petition?

In August, Allegany Co. (N. Y.) some time in August, the Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist Churches suspended their usual Sabbath afternoon exercises to hear with their respective congregations, a Discourse in the Baptist meeting-house, on the question— "How shall the rebellion be put down?" The speaker, at the close, suggested that a Petition to the President, for a Proclamation of immediate emancipation, be drawn up, and circulated through the town. The proposal was seconded by the Baptist minister, who invited the crowded audience, male and female, if they approved the measure, to signify it by rising. Instantly, almost the entire audience were on their feet.

OUR NATIONAL INDEPENDENCE.

Shall it be forfeited? In our Declaration of Independence, we appealed to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, to establish a Government that should secure within our limits, the inalienable right of all men, to life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness.

How has that solemn appeal been honored?

We have within our limits four millions of slaves.

We are struggling for national existence against a rebellion in the interest of slavery, for its per-

pety and extension. Yet in that struggle we refuse to accept the aid of those slaves, who are loyal notwithstanding the injuries we have inflicted upon them! We do this, though we admit that their liberation and their aid would speedily crush the rebellion, and remove its cause, for the future.

What is this, but a deliberate renunciation of our National Independence, thus solemnly proclaimed? What is it but an atheistic defiance of God? A repudiation of our solemn appeal to him, our covenant stipulation with him? What less can he do with us, (unless we speedily repent,) than to take us at our word, and deprive us of that national independence which we asserted in subjection to his law, relying on him for protection? If we would avert national ruin, we must retrace our steps. We must protect the alienable rights of all men. We must redeem our national pledge.

Sign the petitions, send on, in haste, the petitions!

WHO OPPOSE EMANCIPATION? AND WHY?

1. Jefferson Davis and his Generals—They threaten to hang Gen. Hunter, on account of his proclamation, if they can catch him. They know what it is that they most dread.

2. All the officers in the Union army who wish to guard rebel property, return fugitive slaves, exclude negroes from their lines, when they come to let them know what the rebel forces are doing: and who admit rebel spies into their camps, pretending to come, hunting for fugitives.

3. All members of Congress, who, like Vallandigham, Crittenden, Carlisle, and Saulsbury, oppose every measure calculated to put down the rebellion.

4. All, whether in the army or out of it, who are in correspondence with the rebels, giving them aid, comfort, and information.

5. Secession sympathizers of all grades, at Washington and throughout the loyal States, editors who are watching for opportunities to hoist the secession flag over their printing offices and whom the rebel editors at the South claim as their auxiliaries, pro-slavery politicians, lately associated with Jeff. Davis, Toombs, Mason and Slidell, and now holding conventions to get themselves and friends into power, to do the same thing over again.

6. Timid men who fear that a proclamation of emancipation would irritate the rebels, and deprive us of the precious help of secession sympathizers in the army, in Congress, and having control of the newspaper press.

All these will refuse to sign emancipation petitions, of course. But let those who would weed out secession sympathizers from the army, from Congress, and from all positions of influence, lose no time in signing and forwarding the petitions.

As every sympathizer with secession is an enemy of emancipation, so every petitioner for emancipation records himself a hearty enemy of the rebellion.

WORTHY OF IMITATION.

In Rushford, Allegany Co. (N. Y.) some time in August, the Pastors of the Methodist Episcopal, Congregational, and Baptist Churches suspended their usual Sabbath afternoon exercises to hear with their respective congregations, a Discourse in the Baptist meeting-house, on the question—

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by the Baptist minister, who invited the crowded

audience, male and female, if they approved

the measure, to signify it by rising. Instantly,

almost the entire audience were on their feet.

EMANCIPATION LEAGUE.

Why will not each one who receives this Extra unite with himself two or three others, and begin such a permanent organization? While pushing the petition, which is the first great work, a word or two with the friends of the cause will bring them together in a permanent form, and make a society, linked with similar bodies through the land. We need such a combined movement. Should the President heed our call and proclaim emancipation, there will still be a great work for the elevation, care and protection of the freedmen. Prejudices are to be overcome. Ill will must be displaced by a generous lively interest and sympathy. For many years must we work heartily to raise from their degradation those who have been so long trodden down.

Who will not aid in such a work? Should the President refuse his word for freedom, then what a struggle opens before us! The great heart of the North will feel a load rolled back upon it, which cannot be much longer borne. That heart yearns and throbs for freedom. The conviction is daily deepening that slavery is the one cause of this horrible war. It is taking from us our choicest blood. For a year past nearly a full thousand of our sons and brethren have been sacrificed daily to this bloody Moloch. We know there can be no peace until it is overthrown. Tens of thousands have sworn in their inmost souls that there shall never be a return, in this land of slave supremacy. We must work till this sentiment is universal. Form the Leagues without delay.

EMANCIPATION LEAGUES have been formed in Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Local Leagues, auxiliary to these should be formed in every locality.

THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.

Does it give us a fish or a scorpion?

Just as our sheet was getting ready for the press, the President's proclamation of 22d inst., reached us. Our readers will all see it, of course, in other papers. We must, hastily, review it.

It declares that the war is still to be prosecuted for the restoration of the Union. It renews

proposals for compensated emancipation and colonization.

The acts of Congress, forbidding the return of fugitive slaves from our armies, and for liberating the captured, deserted, or escaping slaves of rebel owners, are to be enforced.

The main feature is, that the slaves of States

or parts of States in Rebellion on the 1st of January, 1863, are declared free. But (mark this) No State or part of a State shall be considered to have been in rebellion that will, in the mean time, elect

members to the Congress of the United States, by a majority of qualified voters!

Nothing is said of laying down arms, or disbanding armies, as a test of loyalty! Jeff. Davis, and any or all of his officers may be elected to our Congress, and take their seats, and this is to be proof of their loyalty, though their armies may remain in the field, ready, if need be, to assist Gen. McClellan and his adherents in enforcing upon the nation a Union on the basis of slavery!

The rebellion against the Administration is to be thus terminated, without "letting the oppressed go free" and the nation thus united, is to go on in rebellion against God!

In the mean time, the rebels are allowed more than three months, in which, with the aid of their slaves and European sympathizers, to conquer us, if they can. If they find themselves hard pushed, they can take the wind out of our sails, by liberating the slaves on the soil, to fight against us.

It "gives the South an opportunity to escape—it should be her golden opportunity," says the Herald. We trust in the Providence of God, the sagacity of a free, loyal people, and the madness of slaveholding rebels,

to defeat or overrule this programme, and deliver the slaves and the Nation.

Among the best means of this, circulate, sign, and send up the petition!

Please cut out this Petition—paste it on the top of a half sheet of paper, rule the lines to correspond, and it will then be ready for signing names.

THE PETITION.

We, the undersigned, People of the United States, (inhabitants of

State of), do solemnly call on the President, as the organized Head of the Nation, im-

mediately to declare universal Freedom (except for crime) in every State in Rebellion against the Government,

and to extend just and equal protection to all classes of Loyalists, as the sure, potent, and speedy

means to put down the Rebellion and secure Union and Peace.

Please circulate this Petition as extensively and speedily as possible, and return it to the Central People's Committee, Box 38, Worcester, Mass., on or before the fifth of October.

VOTERS.	MALES Non-Voters.	FEMALES.